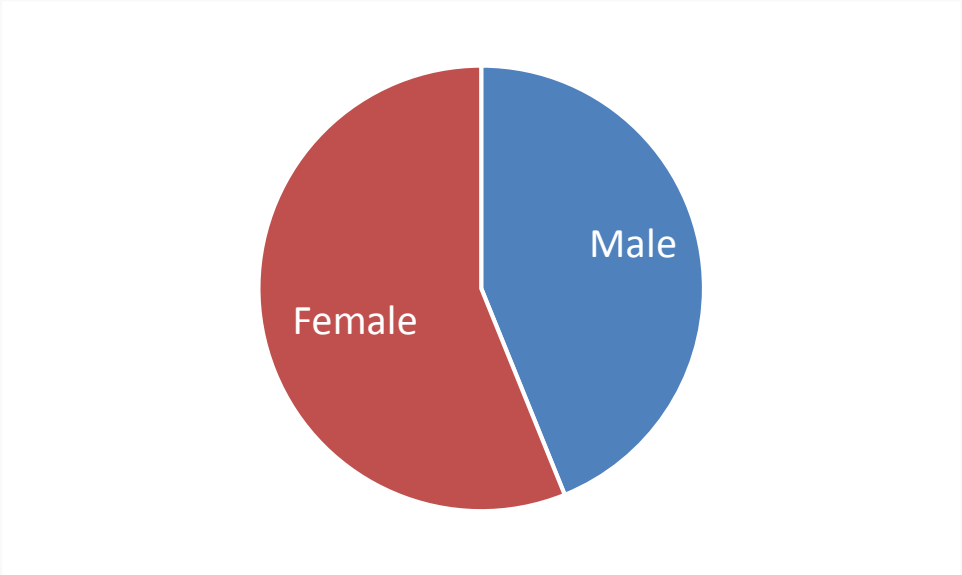
The 580 questionnaires yielded a return of 572. The original data were analyzed by Excel while the analysis methods were frequency analysis and describing the statistical analysis. This survey basically covered all ages, and the gender distribution is almost balanced.

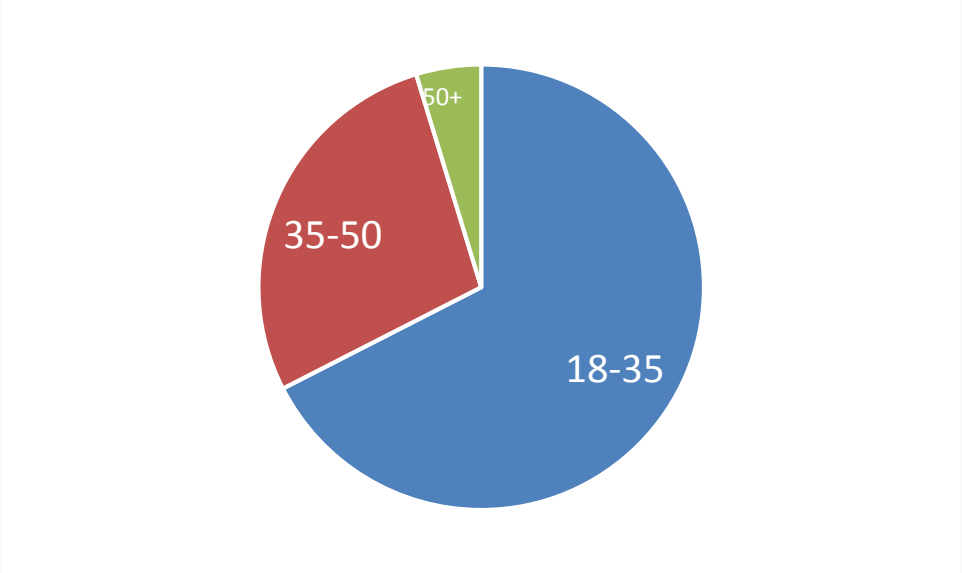
Through the results, we found that the older and the lower education of people, the less they knew about the antibiotics. Those whose major or occupation was medical-related knew more. Surprisingly, most people did not know the difference between antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs, which highlighted the urgency of propagating antibiotic-related knowledge. The mistake of storing antibiotices at home is still universal in our society, making us see the importance of publicizing the risk of antibiotic abuse. It was delighted to see that the vast majority of people will read the instructions before using drugs, and most people thought that antibiotics should be taken according to prescription. For bacterial resistance, the public had some understanding, but there were a certain number of people who didn't know the cause of the resistance and the dangers of bacterial drug resistance. Nearly a quarter of the people or their friends had been bothered by drug-resistant bacteria. The number sounds terrible. Super bacteria cannot be taken lightly, it is urgent to control the bacteria starting from using antibiotics reasonably. For the open question of suggesting the proper antibiotic use, respondents showed a serious attitude and gave their suggestions from various angles,

like expecting the strictly control from government, strengthening supervision and strengthening the publicity, popularization of relevant knowledge together with public welfare institutions. Medical institutions could give more reasonable prescriptions, truly served for the people, and carried forward the fine medical ethics. In terms of technology, the development of new drugs should be encouraged. Drug manufacturers should design more targeted drug instructions, emphasizing the dangers of drug abuse. Citizens should learn knowledge actively by themselves, improve health awareness and standardize their behaviors, at the same time maintain good life habits and enhance their immune system. Public didn't pay enough attention to the antibiotics used in food industry which was closely related to people's life such as animal husbandry and aquaculture. We wanted more strict laws and regulations and hoped that supervision and practitioners' education could be strengthen. Besides, we made effort to raise public's awareness and to create a good standard antibiotic use environment in the industry. When we distributing questionnaires, we propagandized iGEM and synthetic biology and popularized knowledge of antibiotics related to the people. All these reflected the education theme, and public was willing to participate in our activities. What we have done has truly improved the public awareness of the drug-resistant bacteria.

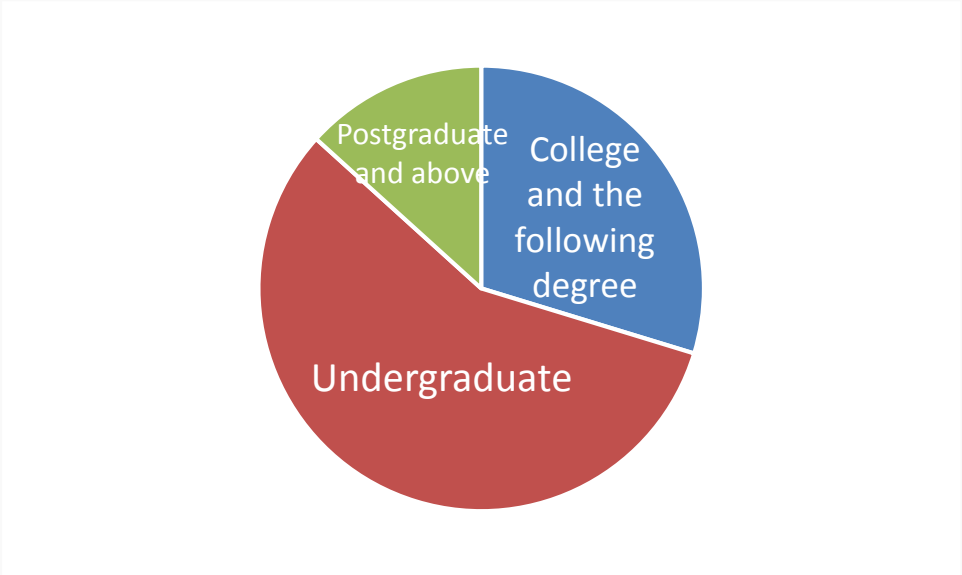
1.Your gender



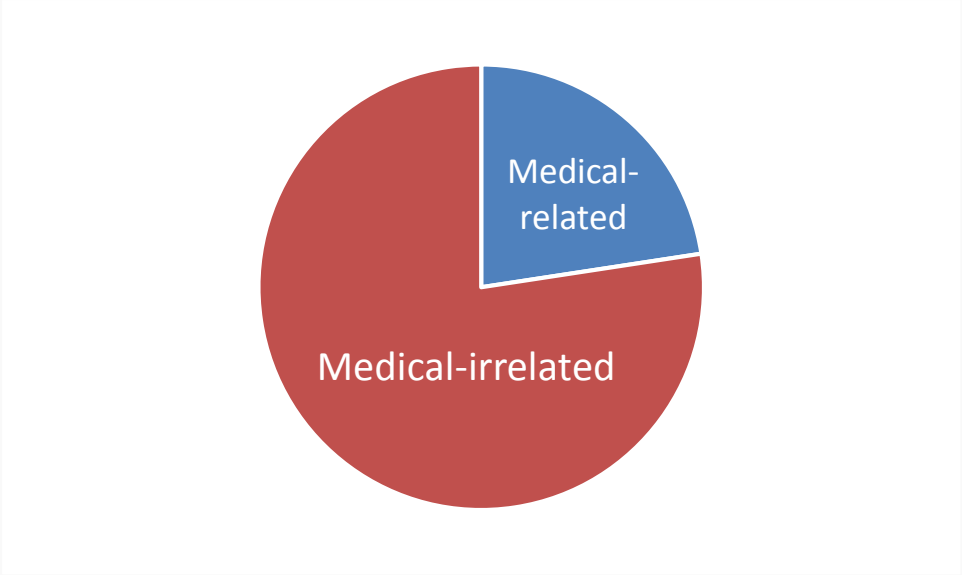
2. Your age



3. Your educational background

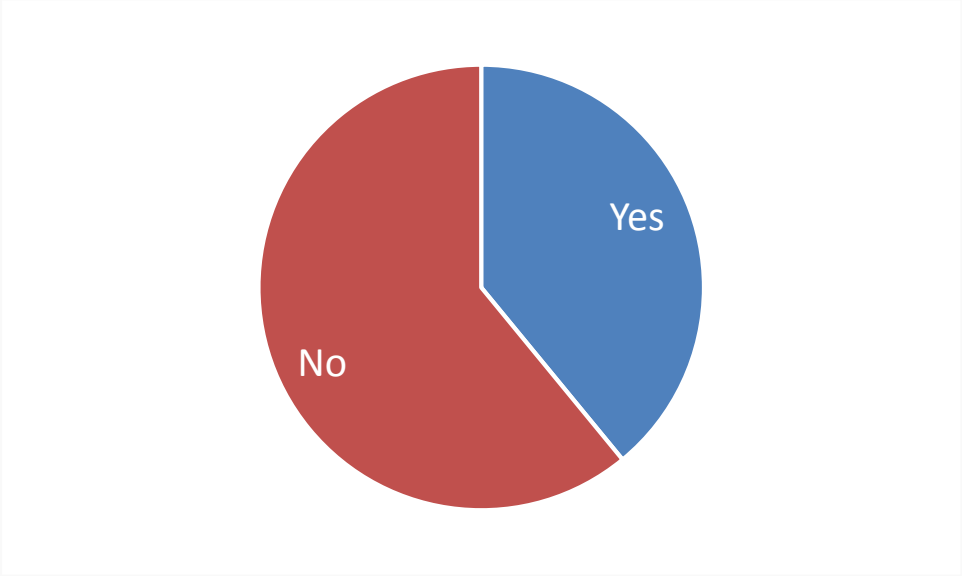


4. Your major or your occupation

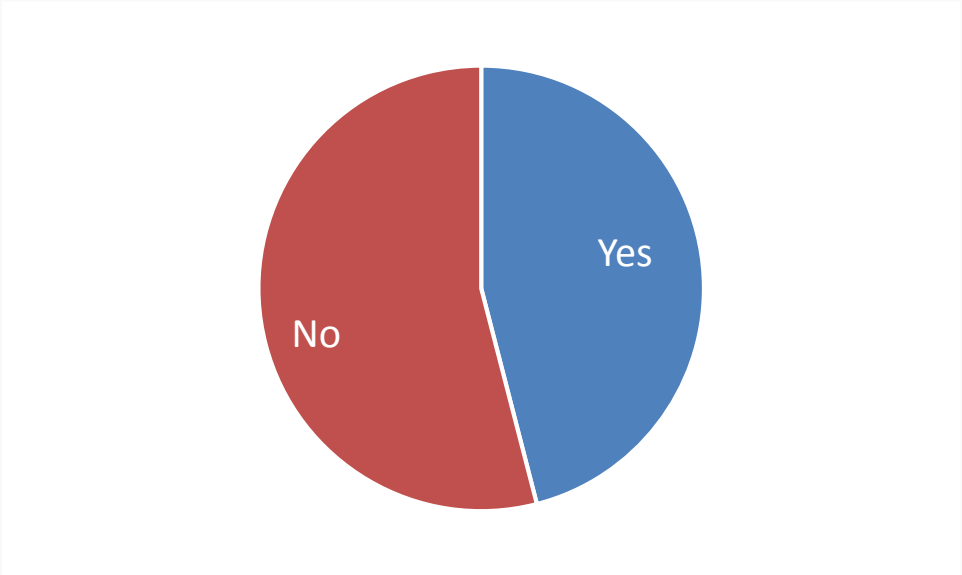


5. How much do you know about antibiotics?

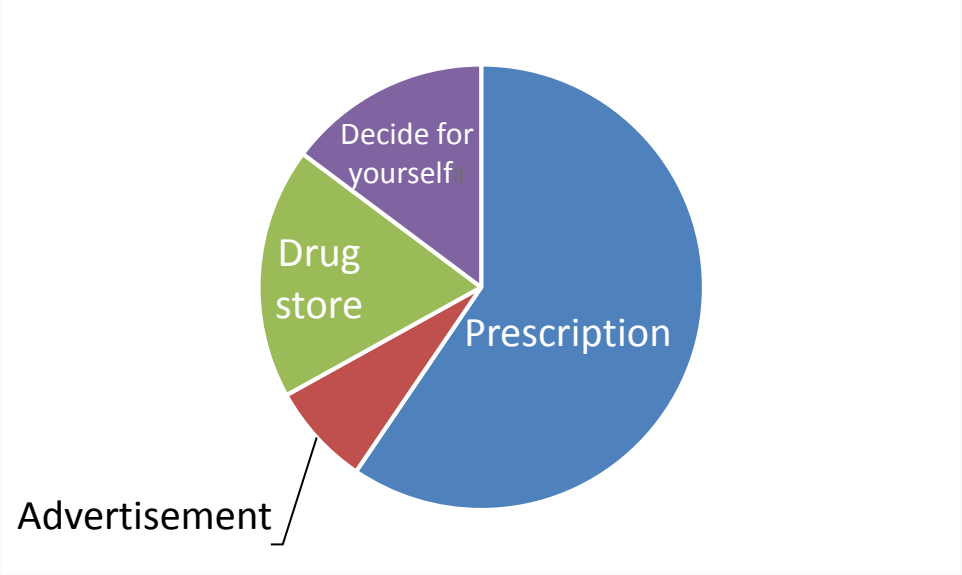
6. Do you know the differences between anti-inflammatory drugs and bactericides?



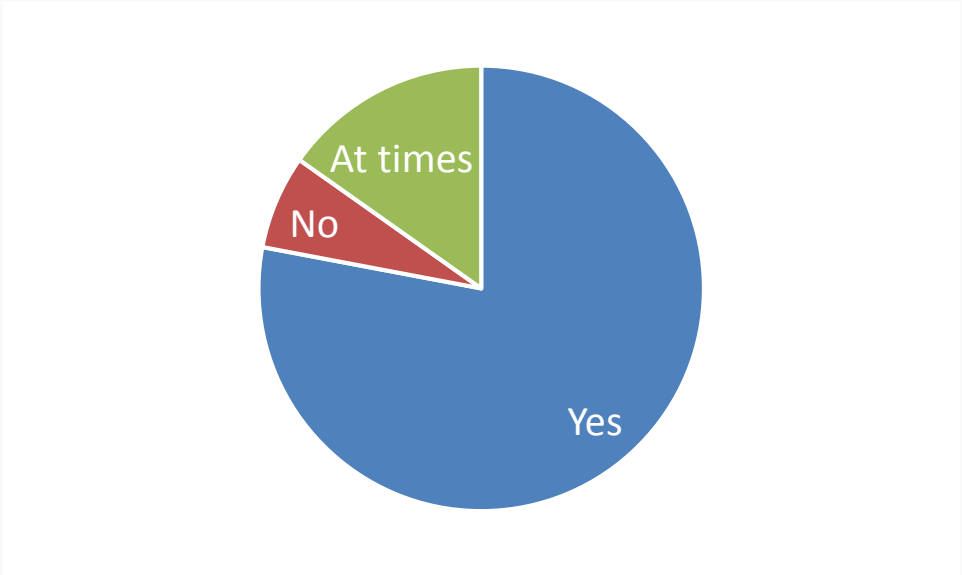
7. Are there always antibiotics prepared in your house?



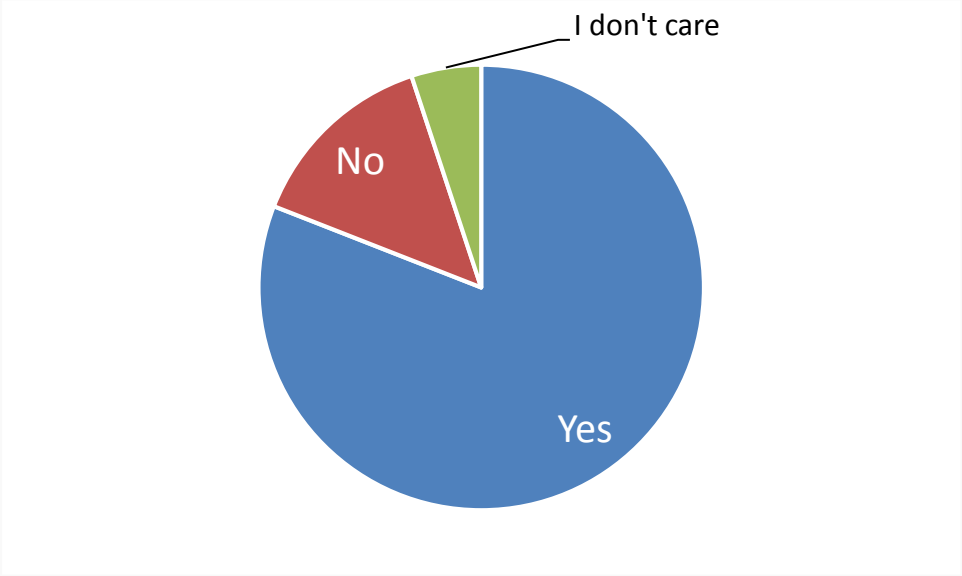
8. What do you use antibiotics according to?



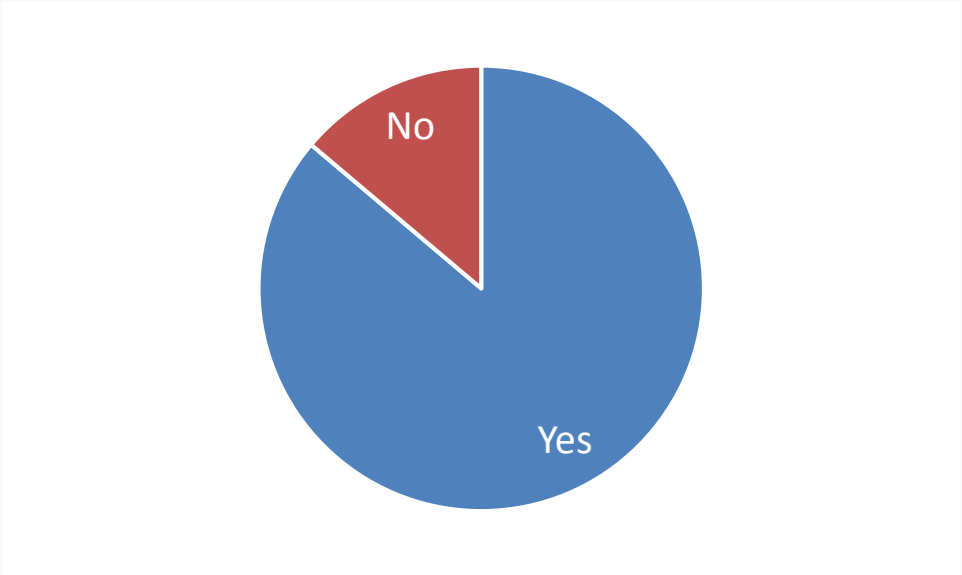
9. Before taking antibiotics, will you read the instruction and follow it strictly?



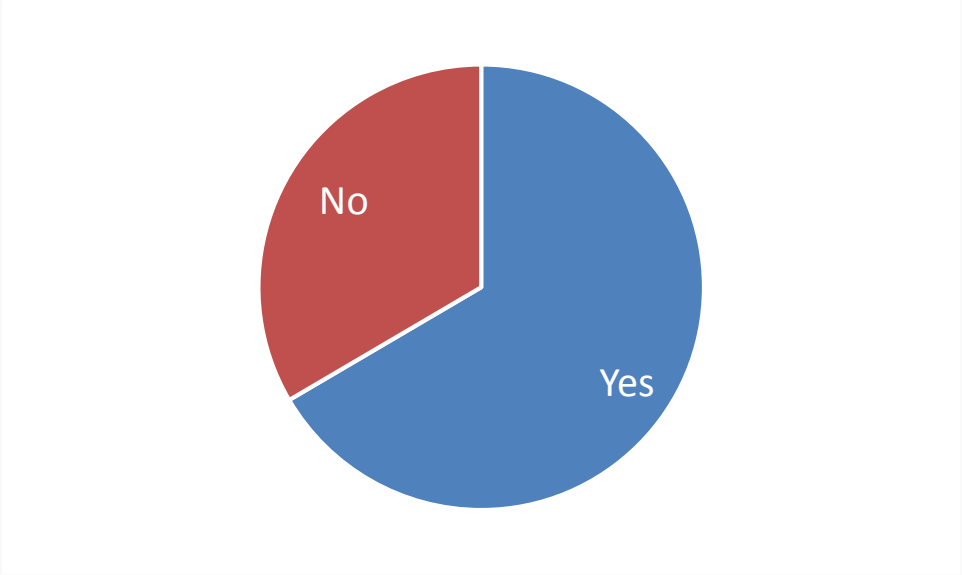
10. Do you agree with the regulation that you can not get antibiotics without prescription?



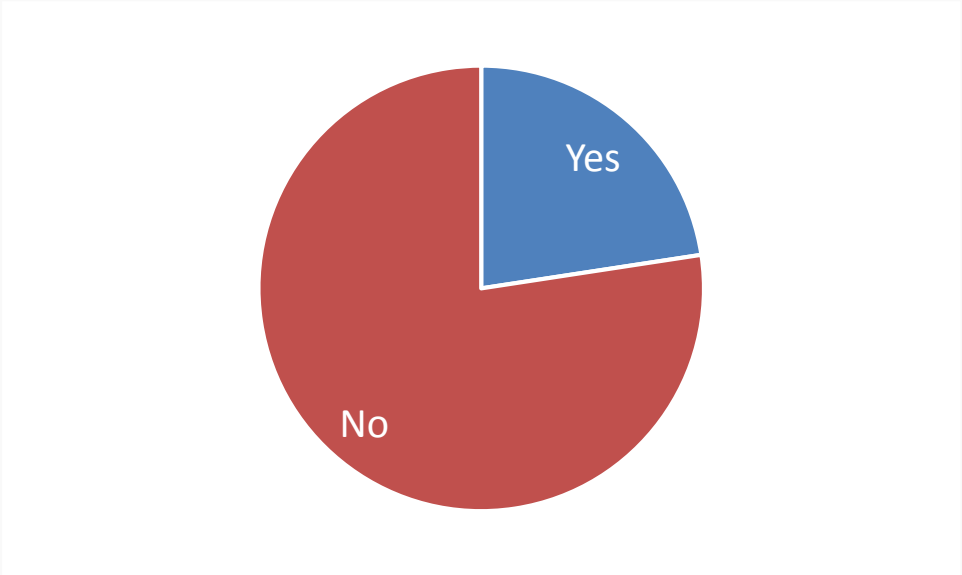
11. Do you know that antibiotics resistance mainly comes from the abuse of antibiotics?



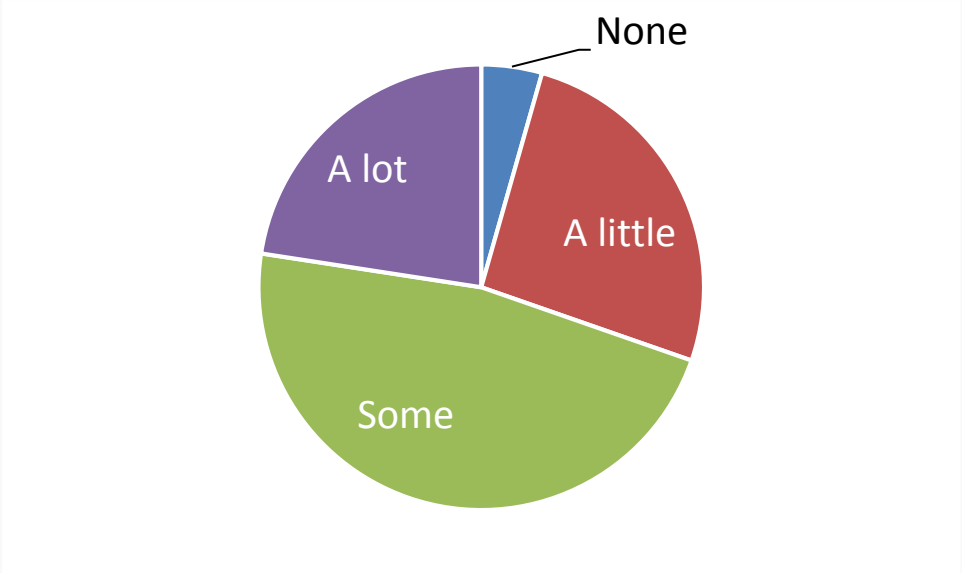
12. Have you ever heard about superbugs?



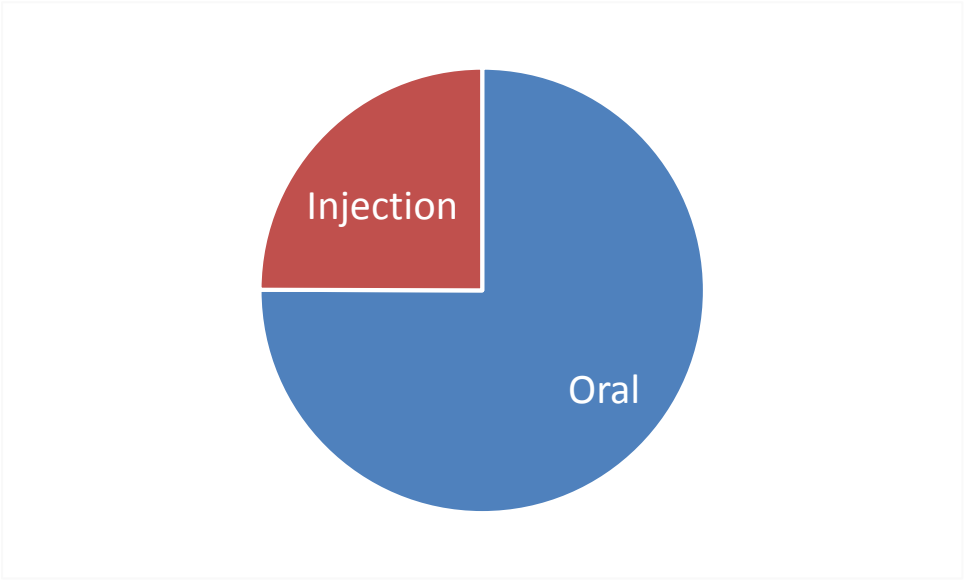
13. Have you or your friends been troubled by antibiotic-resistant bacteria?



14. Do you think the abuse of antibiotic is common?



15. When using antibiotics,which way is better?Oral or injection?


Injection
Oral